



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

VENEZUELA.

Reports from Caracas—Plague at Caracas and La Guaira.

The following information is received from the American chargé d'affaires, through the Department of State, under dates of June 4 and 5:

June 4.—La Guaira consulate reports: May 30, 1 case; May 31, 5 cases; June 1, 2 cases. Four of the foregoing cases are known to have been fatal. There was 1 death from plague at Caracas May 30.

June 5.—Plague situation worse in Caracas, 2 cases June 4; 1 case June 5; 1 death. The Government to date has taken no special measures to combat the disease.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including beriberi 1, leprosy 1, smallpox 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein.—Month of March, 1908. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from tuberculosis. Month of April, 1908. Total number of deaths, 7, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Zanzibar.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 112, including 18 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Sao Paulo, Santos, and Campinas*.—Week ended May 3, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 161, including scarlet fever 2, leprosy 1, measles 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

BORNEO—*Sandakan*.—Period from January 1 to March 31, 1908. Estimated population, 10,495. Total number of deaths, 78, including beriberi 18 and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Calais*.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including 27 from tuberculosis.

Nice.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 150,881. Total number of deaths, 254, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 13, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 2, and 33 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1908. Estimated population, 36,830. Total number of deaths, 11.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 23, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 13.2 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—One thousand one hundred and fifty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 35, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 23, enteric fever 2, tuberculosis 153, and 9 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual